

Forever float that standard sheet!

Where lies the foe that falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

Never, in the history of this country, was a message of a president of the United States, delivered under circumstances of more weighty responsibility than the present. While, therefore, we may discuss in perfect freedom the propositions and arguments of President Lincoln, in developing his policy in the overshadowing exigency of the nation, it should be done with perfect fairness and with a charitable spirit. We most sincerely believe that he has endeavored to do his duty to the country, and while we cannot agree with all his recommendations, we are not disposed to speak harshly of him. He may be right in the methods most proper to be used in dealing with rebellion. We concede that the executive, in some respects, has the best opportunity of judging of what is the right and proper course to be adopted. But in all ages men in power have been deceived, while occupying the highest stand-point in government, in their judgment of public policy; and yet the true pathway was apparent to thousands lower down, in the private walks of life. The propriety, therefore, of free discussion among the people, of the acts of their public servants, is as apparent and necessary in times of war as in peace.

The message is brief for so important a document; it is plain in most of its statements and arguments; and has the rare merit of containing few attempts to argue abstract questions of government. Such disquisitions are particularly out of place at this time when practical action is demanded, rather than the advancement of theories; and the vain attempts to write up history, which was the peculiar hobby of two or three of our late presidents, finds no place in the present message.

It will be noticed that the president is not altogether certain that foreign nations will not interfere in our domestic troubles. His recommendation of the erection of fortifications upon the lakes and the sea coast, point somewhat significantly to the power likely to need watching. Harbor and navigation improvements, and the construction of a railroad between Kentucky and North Carolina, are recommended under the war power, for national defense. Doubtless, anything can be done under this power, that is clearly necessary for defending the country against a foreign or internal foe. The construction of a railroad to California can alone be justified, under our constitution, by this general and unlimited power, although no mention is made of it. Such a work may be deemed too expensive at this time, but the period will arrive when it should be undertaken for this purpose.

The recommendation that our trading vessels should be allowed to make captures as well as to defend themselves, suggests that a proposition was made by the secretary of state to European powers, to abolish privateering. It is fortunate, indeed, that this was not accepted. We might as well give up the right to use our land militia as to dispense with the militia of the sea, composed of our commercial marine.

We are glad that the president has seen fit to recommend the recognition of the independence of Liberia and Hayti. Sound policy and justice long since demanded this course, but the fear that the negro would thereby be acknowledged as a man, has prevented our intensely democratic administrations from adopting it. A black charge d'affaires, representing an independent government, among the diplomatic circles at Washington, would have been a standing rebuke to the negro barons of the south.

The exhibit of our finances is gratifying in the highest degree. Although our expenses are a million and a quarter of dollars a day, yet there is money enough; and better than this, we can obtain all we need, at home. Our independence of Europe was never before so palpably demonstrated. That this state of things may continue, Mr. Lincoln recommends economy and "energy of action." Good. That is what we want, but what we have not yet had. A short war and the curtailment of our enormous expenses, can only be accomplished by using all the means at hand for crushing the rebellion.

In alluding to the confiscation act of last session, the president says that a number of "certain other persons" have been liberated under its provisions. Why not say slaves? Why this mawkish sensitiveness when approaching the negro question? He goes on to talk about "such persons," "persons of the same class," and at last ventures, when talking of free negroes, to call them "free colored people." We fear our respected president is a little afraid to meet the "great question" full in the face. The public will learn with some surprise that any person has been legally liberated under that act. No one, we venture to say, can point to a single instance, where a slave was liberated under this law. It would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, while

act is so drawn that it is an utter failure in punishing traitors, both in regard to the confiscation of slaves and other property. Not a slave has been legally made free under it, nor a dollar of any kind of property confiscated. The president sees every day, from the window of his mansion, the well-kept domain of the rebel general, Lee, but it is not confiscated. If it can be reached, under this law, why not put it in force? At Alexandria, just below, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of rebel property is exposed, but it still remains rebel property, while the owners are in the rebel army, receiving the rents and profits. The "confiscation" at Fortress Monroe must be provided for, says the president, but as free men or slaves belonging to the government? Who knows? The officer in charge was asked this question, by the negroes themselves, and he says he could not answer them truly for he did not know. Is this question solved at Port Royal, or any where else?

The proposition to receive confiscated slaves from the states, in lieu of their direct taxes, will strike the mind as exceedingly novel. The proposition is that Wisconsin shall pay her tax in cash and Kentucky in negroes taken from rebels. We don't see why Kentucky should be treated differently from any other state. Is she not under as great obligations to sustain the government? If she does not feel this obligation, and is disposed to get rid of it, is it fair towards those states which are loyal, and which are sending their men to her defense, to permit her to do so? Besides, the confiscated property of rebels does not belong to the state, but to the nation. The slaves would not be called property, if it is true, but we pay money for them if we permit the tax. We should, in that case, pay for what is ours already, by the act of disloyalty of the owner. The treason is greater against the nation than the states, and therefore all the property of rebels should go to the nation. No rebel has a right to any property, or even to life. It is already forfeited. The proposition of the president is, therefore, simply to donate to the border slave states their proportion of the direct tax. If they would abolish slavery entirely, we would be willing to remit their tax, that they might use it to compensate the loyal owners of slaves.

We regret that the president is in no haste to adopt measures in relation to slavery which would immediately suppress the rebellion. He acknowledges the "inevitable conflict," but he is "anxious and careful" that it shall not degenerate into a "violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle." What else is it now in the south?—The emancipation of the slave, as far as the military power progresses, and under its control, would not produce violence. It may prevent it, for a slave insurrection may break out any time, and get beyond control. Now, if we take hold of it, we can manage it.

But we have not time nor space to go on with this subject. We believe the president hesitates too long; we think he ought not to be too "anxious and careful" of the traitors who are using every means they possess to destroy the government. We think he ought to be more "anxious and careful" of the lives of his soldiers and the money of the people, than to protect this struggle, when he could make an end of it by a radical instead of a "modifying" policy.

The topics suggested are numerous, and we shall take another opportunity of discussing them. The message, as a whole, will hardly satisfy the people. It is not up with the times on the great problem of the suppression of the rebellion. But while a majority will so divide, their confidence in the good intentions and patriotism of their chief magistrate will remain unabated; and they will give him the means of pursuing the policy which he has adopted, while there is the slightest prospect that he can crush the rebellion, in this way.

The Difference.—The Richmond Examiner, of Friday, contains an elaborate article insisting that the south must raise 500,000 men by conscription, on the plan of European states, if it would fight a united north with fair prospects of success. All article points out the disadvantages of all volunteer military systems, and emphatically declares that the north is united more and more thoroughly by every defeat and sacrifice.

While the north offers the president more men, voluntarily, than he needs, the south is compelled to resort to conscription. It is the favorite argument of the "peace men" that you cannot whip the south because they are united to a man, and determined to fight to the last. If that is the case, why force their men into the ranks? At the north, while there is less excitement than there was at the beginning of the war, there is a quiet determination to put down the rebellion at all hazards and at whatever cost. This difference between the two sections will be more and more apparent as the war progresses.

A RIGHTeous VERDICT.—The defeat of Fernando Wood for mayor of New York, was a righteous condemnation of a traitor. During the canvass, he made a speech to a meeting of Germans in Volke's Garden, in which his sympathies with the rebels were broadly proclaimed; he charges the administration with provoking this war, and asserts that it means to prolong it while there is a dollar to be stolen from the national treasury or a drop of southern blood to be shed. The only hope of peace is, according to Wood, to elect him, and give the rebels whatever they ask, which is, in his opinion, no more than their just rights under the constitution. He aims to make New York a free city, like Hamburg, and promises if he is elected, and the power vested in him as he boasted it would be, before spring, to permit free-liquor selling, and allow every individual the largest license.

This traitor would ornament the galaxy of rebels in Fort Warren.

There is a flood of counterfeit tens and fifties at Waterbury, Conn., about in

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Dec. 3.
Mr. Butterfield, mate of the brig Gracioso, who has been a prisoner at Charleston, has arrived and reports the forts on Otter and Phoenix Islands vacated and blown up Nov. 12th. Great excitement prevailed at Charleston, and a meeting was held as to the propriety of burning or surrendering the city. The mayor was in favor of surrendering, and so were the people generally, but the governor and it must be hurried. Special state that a resolution will be offered in the house punishing any officer of the army for retreating fugitive slaves to masters.

P. P. Stanton still claims the seat occupied by Latham in the senate.

The vote for mayor took up as follows: O'Connell 55,259; Gunther 21,388; Wood 21,955. O'Connell elected.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.
Advices from Rolla, dated December 1st, say a visitor from Price's camp reached there yesterday, and reports Price with one thousand men at Osceola. McBride, on the right bank, was at Stockton with six thousand, and Rains was posted to the extreme left at Clinton, with 5,000.

The rebel line extends along the O-sage, their left resting on Nevada City.

The term of service of many of the men expired on the 17th ult., and Price's forces were rapidly diminishing.

It was stated that 5,000 rebel Indians were moving north, to the west of Fort Scott, to act in conjunction with Price.

One rebel officer, named Livingstone, had returned from an expedition, and made boasts that he had hung 13 and shot 13 more "Union abolitionists."

It is well settled that McCulloch refuses to cooperate with Price. The former was heard to remark that "Price was going north on another hell trip, and may go alone."

Gen. Frost, with about 80 Camp Jackson prisoners, left this afternoon on the steamer "Latham" for Cairo. He had intended to have gone out on the Pacific railroad, but from causes of a strict military character, it was deemed inexpedient to allow them to cross the rebel army through the state of Missouri.

John P. Tiew, of Co. C, 36th Illinois regiment, of Galesburg, Illinois, (the Normal regiment) died and was buried at Rolla on Saturday.

Gen. Halleck reviewed the troops at Benton Barracks yesterday.

Gen. Halleck, Dec. 2.
The legislature met in this city today; Lieut. Gov. Palsey presiding in the senate, and Daniel Frost of Jackson, in the house. The governor's message was sent in this evening. It is a forcible review of the condition of this state and advocates strong measures against rebel abettors in our midst. Col. Cramer, of Monongahalia, offered a resolution for a stringent confiscation act.

Washington, Dec. 2.
Horse.—Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, By the house of representatives:—First, That in behalf of the people of these states we do again solemnly declare that the war in which we are now engaged against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the government, has for its object the suppression of such rebellion and the restoration of the rightful authorities of the national congress; and laws over the entire extent of our common country.

Second, That while we disclaim all power under the constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several states, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and that during its continuance the recognized authority of the maxim that "the safety of the state is the highest law," subordinate the property, and dominates over civil relations.

Third, That, therefore, we do hereby declare that in our judgment the president of the United States, as the commander-in-chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the national government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of rebels in arms or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was disagreed to by yeas 56, against 71.

The question recurring on Mr. Elliott's resolution, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, proposed an amendment which Mr. Elliott accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves of disloyal citizens.

On motion of Mr. Chandler, Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the main features of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would call up the following on next Tuesday week:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights under the constitution and laws of all loyal citizens.

Mr. Stevens submitted the following for consideration:

Whereas, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and, whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace and union in this republic so long as that institution exists within it; and, whereas, slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and, whereas, by the law of nations, it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power; therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the President be requested to declare free, and direct our generals and officers in command to free all slaves who shall leave their masters and aid in quelling the rebellion.

Second—And be it further enacted, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are and shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of this resolution.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal certain laws creating ports of entry.

Mr. Horace Conkling, of New York, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this house whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

Official State Canvass.

The official canvass of the vote cast in this state at the last election has been made, and the following result declared:

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Signed by order of the P. M. General, JOHN A. KASSON.

New York, Dec. 1.
The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall Nov. 26th, has arrived. She brings 373,000 in treasure. The captain reports that the fortification has been received at Aspinwall, that the privateer Sumner was at Martinique Nov. 9th, and that the United States gunboat Froquois was within four hours sail of her.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 3.
A sharp engagement between the U. S. gun boats Hotelsg, Seymour, Whitehead, Shawnee, and a rebel steamer, supposed to be the Yorktown, took place yesterday, about five miles above Newport News. The bombardment lasted about two hours, commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning. The rebel steamer kept close to the shore, where a powerful battery assisted it materially, but never venturing within range of our guns while the engagement was kept up. The engagement was kept up with great vigor.

A flag of truce in charge of Provost Marshall Davis, went from here this morning to convey Pangborn, consul for Saxony to New Orleans, to Norfolk. By that means we learn that the rebel vessel engaged in the action yesterday was the steamer Patrick Henry. The rebels claim that no damage was done them.

SENATE.—Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution to expel Mr. Breckinridge.

Mr. Powell took ground against it, as Mr. Breckinridge had already resigned, and could not be expelled. Mr. Trumbull insisted that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution, as follows: Whereas, John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the government he had sworn to support, therefore,

Resolved, that the traitor Breckinridge be expelled.

Mr. Chandler accepted the substitute, and the resolution as thus amended was unanimously adopted—yeas 36, nays none, not voting or absent, Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Salsbury, and Wiley.

The following standing committees were announced. They are the same as last session, with the following changes: On foreign relations, Mr. Harris in place of Mr. Breckinridge. On military affairs, Mr. Nesmith in place of Mr. Baker. On public lands, Mr. Carlisle in place of Mr. Bingham. On territories, Messrs. Pomeroy and Carlisle in place of Mr. Baker and Mr. Breckinridge. The committee on enrolled bills will consist of Messrs. Browning, Wiley and Salsbury.

Horse.—Mr. Gurley gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebel lion against the government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves, who shall be made free men; and to provide for their employment during the war; their subsequent apprenticeship to loyal masters, and their final colonization.

Mr. Lovejoy, from the committee on agriculture, reported a homestead bill. After incidental debate the homestead bill was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Upton introduced a bill for the restoration of Alexandria county to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Vallandigham, a resolution was adopted requesting the president to communicate to the house, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of all communications addressed to the executive by the governments of England and Spain and France, in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico, and any other information he may have to communicate.

Mr. Hutchins introduced a joint resolution concerning the rebellion: The consideration of which was postponed.

Whereas, It has been represented that there are confined in the government jail 43 prisoners, who are not charged with crime, but are represented as being slaves, Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the truth of said report, and what authority they are confined, who are the reported owners, and what legislation, if any, is necessary to release them from imprisonment, and to prevent persons from being imprisoned hereafter, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

New York, Dec. 4.
Advices from St. Thomas via Panama, report that the captain of the privateer Jeff Davis, was on board the British mail steamer Trent, when Messrs. Slidell and Mason were taken from on board of her by Capt. Wilkes.

A Dutch fleet of 12 vessels were to be off Lagayra, November 17th, to demand satisfaction from Venezuela for having trampled on the Dutch flag. The Dutch government had concluded to allow United States vessels of war to remain in their ports 48 hours to coal.

The West India steamship company have, in consequence of the Trent affair, ordered all their agents to furnish no more coal to vessels of the United States.

The accounts from Bolivia are deplorable. The commanding general at La Paz had ordered the execution of over 200 persons, who recently were engaged in revolutionary movements. Among those who had been executed were ex-president Cordova, Gen. Herlossa and member of priests, and four colonels.

The Markets.
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Flour prices quite firm: sales of 10,000 bbls at 3.55a3.40 for super western; 5,600 5.80 common to medium extra western. Wheat market less active, but prices without decided change; sales of 60,000 bu, 1.20a1.25 for Chicago spring; 1.27a1.29 Milwaukee club; 1.31a1.32 red state; 1.35 winter red western.

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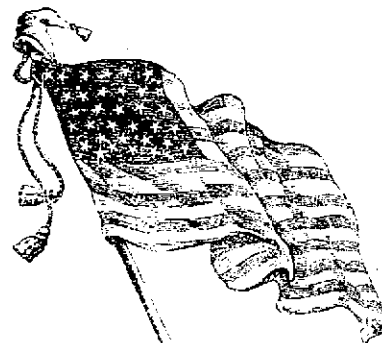
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And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The President's Message.

Never, in the history of this country, was a message of a president of the United States, delivered under circumstances of more weighty responsibility than the present. While, therefore, we may discuss in perfect freedom the propositions and arguments of President Lincoln, in developing his policy in the overshadowing exigency of the nation, it should be done with perfect fairness and with a charitable spirit. We most sincerely believe that he has endeavored to do his duty to the country, and while we cannot agree with all his recommendations, we are not disposed to speak harshly of him. He may be right in the methods most proper to be used in dealing with rebellion. We concede that the executive, in some respects, has the best opportunity of judging of what is the right and proper course to be adopted. But in all ages men in power have been deceived, while occupying the highest stand-point in government, in their judgment of public policy; and yet the true pathway was apparent to thousands lower down, in the private walks of life. The propriety, therefore, of free discussion among the people, of the acts of their public servants, is as apparent and necessary in times of war as in peace.

The message is brief for so important a document; it is plain in most of its statements and arguments; and has the rare merit of containing few attempts to argue abstract questions of government. Such disquisitions are particularly out of place at this time when practical action is demanded, rather than the advancement of theories; and the vain attempts to write up history, which was the peculiar hobby of two or three of our late presidents, finds no place in the present message.

It will be noticed that the president is not altogether certain that foreign nations will not interfere in our domestic troubles. His recommendation of the erection of fortifications upon the lakes and the sea coast, point somewhat significantly to the power likely to be used watching. Harbor and navigation improvements, and the construction of a railroad between Kentucky and North Carolina, are recommended under the war power, for national defense. Doubtless, anything can be done under this power, that is clearly necessary for defending the country against a foreign or internal foe. The construction of a railroad to California can alone be justified, under our constitution, by this general and unlimited power, although no mention is made of it. Such a work may be deemed too expensive at this time, but the period will arrive when it should be undertaken for this purpose.

The recommendation that our trading vessels should be allowed to make captures as well as to defend themselves, suggests that a proposition was made by the secretary of state to European powers, to abolish privateering. It is fortunate, indeed, that this was not accepted. We might as well give up the right to use our land militia as to dispense with the militia of the seas, composed of our commercial marine.

We are glad that the president has seen fit to recommend the recognition of the independence of Liberia and Hayti. Sound policy and justice long since demanded this course, but the fear that the negro would thereby be acknowledged as a man, has prevented our intensely democratic administrations from adopting it. A black charge de affaires, representing an independent government, among the diplomatic circles at Washington, would have been a standing rebuke to the negro barons of the south.

The exhibit of our finances is gratifying in the highest degree. Although our expenses are a million and a quarter of dollars a day, yet there is money enough; and better than this, we can obtain all we need, at home. Our independence of Europe was never before so palpably demonstrated. That this state of things may continue, Mr. Lincoln recommends economy and "energy of action." Good. That is what we want, but what we have not yet had. A short war and the curtailment of our enormous expenses, can only be accomplished by using all the means at hand for crushing the rebellion.

In alluding to the confiscation act of last session, the president says that a number of "certain other persons" have been liberated under its provisions. Why not say slaves? Why this mawkish sensitiveness when approaching the negro question? He goes on to talk about "such persons," "persons of the same class," and at last ventures, when talking of free negroes, to call them "free colored people." We fear our respected president is a little afraid to meet the "great question" full in the face. The public will learn with some surprise that any person has been legally liberated under that act. No one, we venture to say, can point to a single instance, where a slave was liberated under this law, had his case adjudicated under this law, had his case extremely difficult, if not impossible, while the rebellion exists, to procure the necessary

act is so drawn that it is an utter failure in punishing traitors, both in regard to the confiscation of slaves and other property. Not a slave has been legally made free under it, nor a dollar of any kind of property confiscated. The president sees every day, from the window of his mansion, the well-kept domain of the rebel general, Lee, but it is not confiscated. If it can be reached under this law, why not put it in force? At Alexandria, just below, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of rebel property is exposed, but it still remains rebel property while the owners are in the rebel army, receiving the rents and profits. The "contrabands" at Fortress Monroe must be provided for, says the president, but as free men or slaves belonging to the government? Who knows? The officer in charge was asked this question, by the negroes themselves, and he says he could not answer them truly for he did not know. Is this question solved at Port Royal, or any where else?

The proposition to receive confiscated slaves from the states, in lieu of their direct taxes, will strike the mind as exceedingly novel. The proposition is that Wisconsin shall pay her tax in cash and Kentucky in negroes taken from rebels. We don't see why Kentucky should be treated differently from any other state. Is she not under as great obligations to sustain the government? If she does not feel it, is it fair towards those states which are loyal, and which are sending their men to her defense, to permit her to do so? Besides, the confiscated property of rebels does not belong to the state, but to the nation. The slaves would not be called property, it is true, but we pay money for them if we remit the tax. We should, in that case, pay for what is ours already, by the act of disloyalty of the owner. The treason is greater against the nation than the state, and therefore all the property of rebels should go to the nation. No rebel has a right to any property, or even to life. It is already forfeited. The proposition of the president is, therefore, simply to donate to the border slave states their proportion of the direct tax. If they would abolish slavery entirely, we would be willing to remit their tax, that they might use it to compensate the loyal owners of slaves.

We regret that the president is in no haste to adopt measures in relation to slavery which would immediately suppress the rebellion. He acknowledges the "inevitable conflict," but he is "anxious and careful" that it shall not degenerate into a "violent and remorseless revolutionary struggle." What else is it now in the south? "The emancipation of the slave, as fast as the military power progresses, and under its control, would not produce violence." It may prevent it, for a slave insurrection may break out any time, and get beyond control. Now, if we take hold of it, we can manage it.

But we have not time nor space to go on with this subject. We believe the president hesitates too long; we think he ought not to be too "anxious and careful" of the traitors who are using every means they possess to destroy the government. We think he ought to be more "anxious and careful" of the lives of his soldiers and the money of the people, than to protract this struggle, when he could make an end of it by a radical instead of a "modifying" policy.

The topics suggested are numerous, and we shall take another opportunity of discussing them. The message, as a whole, will hardly satisfy the people. It is not up with the times on the great problem of the suppression of the rebellion. But while a majority will so decide, their confidence in the good intentions and patriotism of their chief magistrate will remain unabated; and they will give him the means of pursuing the policy which he has adopted, while there is the slightest prospect that he will crush the rebellion, in "this way."

THE DIFFERENCE.—The Richmond Examiner, of Friday, contains an elaborate article insisting that the south must raise 500,000 men by conscription, on the plan of European states, if it would fight a united north with fair prospects of success. The article points out the disadvantages of all volunteer military systems, and emphatically declares that the north is united more and more thoroughly by every defeat and sacrifice.

While the north offers the president more men, voluntarily, than he needs, the south is compelled to resort to conscription. It is the favorite argument of the "peace men" that you cannot whip the south because they are united to a man, and determined to fight to the last. If that is the case, why force their men into the ranks? At the north, while there is less excitement than there was at the beginning of the war, there is a quiet determination to put down the rebellion at all hazards and at whatever cost. This difference between the two sections will be more and more apparent as the war progresses.

A RIGHTeous VERDICT.—The defeat of Fernando Wood for mayor of New York, was a righteous condemnation of a traitor. During the canvass, he made a speech to a meeting of Germans in Volke's Garden, in which his sympathies with the rebels were broadly proclaimed; he charges the administration with provoking this war, and asserts that it means to prolong it while there is a dollar to be stolen from the national treasury or a drop of southern blood to be shed. The only hope of peace is, according to Wood, to elect him, and give the rebels whatever they ask, which is, in his opinion, no more than their just rights under the constitution. He aims to make New York a free city, like Hamburg, and promises if he is elected, and the power vested in him as he boasted it would be, before spring, to permit free liquor selling, and allow every individual the largest license.

This traitor would condemn the galaxy of rebels in Fort Warren. Whereas, Col. Alfred H. Wood, of the 14th regiment New York state militia, who was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Bull Run, has now, by the rebel authorities, been ordered to confinement in a

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Official Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

New York, Dec. 3.
Mr. Butterfield, mate of the brig Gracioso, who has been a prisoner at Charleston, has arrived and reports the forts on Otter and Phoenix Islands vacated and blown up Nov. 12th. Great excitement prevailed at Charleston, and a meeting was held as to the propriety of burning or surrendering the city. The mayor was in favor of surrendering, and so were the people generally, but the governor and it must be burned. Special state that a resolution will be offered in the house punishing any officer of the army for returning fugitive slaves to masters.

F. P. Stanton still claims the seat occupied by Lane in the senate.
New York, Dec. 3.—8:45 P. M.
The vote for mayor foots up as follows: O'pdyke 55,259; Gunther 24,588; Wood 24,035. O'pdyke elected.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, Dec. 2.
Advices from Rolla, dated December 1st, say a visitor from Price's camp reached there on Saturday, and reports Price with four thousand men at Osceola. McBride, on the right flank, was at Stockton with six thousand, and Kains was posted to the extreme left at Clinton, with 5,000.

The rebel line extends along the Osage, their left resting on Nevada City.

The term of service of many of the men expired on the 17th ult., and Price's forces were rapidly diminishing.

It is stated that 5,000 rebel Indians were moving north, to the west of Fort Scott, to act in conjunction with Price.

One rebel officer, named Livingston, had returned from an expedition, and made boasts that he had hung 13 and shot 13 more "Union abolitionists."

It is well settled that McCulloch refuses to cooperate with Price. The former was heard to remark that "Price was going north on another hell-bell camp, and may go alone."

Gen. Frost, with about 80 Camp Jackson prisoners, left this afternoon on the steamer "Island" for Cairo. He had intended to have gone out on the Pacific railroad, but from causes of a strict military character, it was deemed inexpedient to allow them to pass the rebel army through the state of Missouri.

John P. Tice, of Co. G, 36th Illinois regiment, of Galesburg, Illinois, (the Normal regiment) died and was buried at Rolla on Saturday.

Gen. Halleck reviewed the troops at Benton Barracks yesterday.

G. N. WHEELING, Dec. 2.
The legislature met in this city today: Lieut. Gov. Paisey presiding in the senate, and Daniel Frost of Jackson, in the house.

The governor's message was sent in this evening. It is a forcible review of the condition of this state and advocates strong measures against rebel abettors in our midst. Col. Cramer, of Monongahela, offered a resolution for a stringent confiscation act.

House.—Mr. Elliott, of Massachusetts, offered the following:

Resolved, By the house of representatives:—First, That in behalf of the people of these states we do again solemnly declare that the war in which we are now engaged against the insurgent bodies now in arms against the government, has for its object the suppression of such rebellion and the restoration of the rightful authorities of the national congress and laws over the entire extent of our common country.

Second, That while we disclaim all power to alter the constitution to interfere by ordinary legislation with the institutions of the several states, yet the war now existing must be conducted according to the usages and rights of military service, and that during its continuance the recognized authority of the maxim that "the safety of the state is the highest law," subordinates the property, and dominates over civil liberties.

Third, That, therefore, we do hereby declare that in our judgment, the president of the United States, as the commander-in-chief of our army, and the officers in command under him, have the right to emancipate all persons held as slaves in any military district in a state of insurrection against the national government, and that we respectfully advise that such order of emancipation be issued whenever the same will avail to weaken the power of rebels in arms or to strengthen the military power of the loyal forces.

Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the motion was disagreed to by yeas 56, against 77.

The question occurring on Mr. Elliott's resolution, Mr. Roscoe Conkling, of New York, proposed an amendment which Mr. Elliott accepted, so as to make the resolution apply to the slaves of disloyal citizens.

On motion of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow week, in order that it may be discussed and amendments submitted. He was in favor of the main features of the proposition, but desired modification.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, gave notice that he would call up the following on next Tuesday week:

Resolved, That in legislating to meet the exigencies of the present rebellion, congress should confiscate the property, slaves included, of all rebels, and protect the property and rights under the constitution and laws of all loyal citizens.

Mr. Stevens submitted the following for consideration:

Whereas, Slavery has caused the present rebellion in the United States; and, whereas, there can be no solid and permanent peace as long as this republic so long as that institution exists within it; and, whereas, slaves are now used by the rebels as an essential means of supporting and protracting the war; and, whereas, by the law of nations, it is right to liberate the slaves of an enemy to weaken his power; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives: That the President be requested to declare free, and direct our generals and officers in command to offer freedom to all slaves who shall leave their masters and take refuge in the rebellion, and be it further enacted, That the United States pledge the faith of the nation to make full and fair compensation to all loyal citizens who are and shall remain active in supporting the Union, for all the loss they may sustain by virtue of this resolution.

Mr. Stevens gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to repeal certain laws creating ports of entry.

Mr. Moscoe Conkling, of New York, submitted the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested, if not incompatible with the public interest, to report to this house whether any, and if any, what measures have been taken to ascertain who is responsible for the disastrous movement of our troops at Ball's Bluff.

be treated as a prisoner convicted of an infamous crime; therefore,
Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to order John Slidell to the same character of prison and the same treatment, until Col. Col. Wood shall be treated as the United States have used prisoners taken in battle. Mr. Benson presented the constitution framed by the convention of delegates assembled at Great Salt Lake, Utah, in March last, accompanied by a memorial asking congress to admit that territory into the Union as a state, on an equal footing with the original states. Adjourned.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

P. O. Dep't. APPROVED OFFICE.
A branch office having been established at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, the various distributing offices are hereby directed, during the session of congress, to place all letters and newspapers directed to the members of the house of representatives in separate pouches from all other mail matter, and label such pouches "Congress, Washington, D. C."

Signed by order of the P. M. General, JOHN KASSON.
New York, Dec. 4.

The steamer Northern Light, from Aspinwall Nov. 26th, has arrived. She brings \$373,000 in treasure. The captain reports that information had been received at Aspinwall, that the privateer Sumter was at Martinique, Nov. 9th, and that the United States gun-boat Iniquity was within four hours sail of her.

Fort Monroe, Dec. 3.
A sharp engagement, between the U. S. gun-boat Hedges, and the rebel steamer, Shawnee, and a rebel steamer, supposed to be the Yorktown, took place yesterday, about five miles above Newport News.

The bombardment lasted about two hours, commencing at 5 o'clock in the morning. The rebel steamer kept close to the shore, where a powerful battery assisted it materially, but never venturing within range of our guns while the engagement was kept up. The engagement was kept up with great vigor.

Flag of truce in charge of Provost Marshal Davis, went from here this morning to convey Paugbom, consul for Saxony to New Orleans, to Norfolk. By that means we learn that the rebel vessel engaged in the action yesterday was the steamer Patrick Henry. The rebels claim that no damage was done them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.
SENATE.—Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution, Mr. Breckinridge, in reply to Mr. Powell took ground against it, as Mr. Breckinridge had already resigned, and could not be expelled. Mr. Trumbull insisted that he should be expelled, and offered a substitute for Mr. Chandler's resolution, as follows: Whereas, John C. Breckinridge, a member of this body, has joined the enemies of his country, and is now in arms against the government he had sworn to support, therefore,

Resolved, that the traitor Breckinridge be expelled from this body.
Mr. Chandler accepted the substitute, and the resolution as thus amended was unanimously adopted—yeas 36, nays none, not voting or absent, Messrs. Bayard, Bright, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson of Missouri, Pearce, Polk, Powell, Rice, Salisbury, and Willey.

The following standing committees were announced. They are the same as last session, with the following changes: On foreign relations, Mr. Harris in place of Mr. Breckinridge. On military affairs, Mr. Nesmith in place of Mr. Baker. On public lands, Mr. Carlisle in place of Mr. Bingham. On pensions, Mr. Willey in place of Mr. Bingham. On territories, Messrs. Pomeroy and Carlisle in place of Mr. Baker and Mr. Breckinridge. The committee on enrolled bills will consist of Messrs. Browning, Willey and Salisbury.

HOUSE.—Mr. Gurley gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to confiscate all property belonging to persons in rebellion against the government of the United States, including persons recognized as slaves, who shall be made free men; and to provide for their employment during the war; their subsequent apprenticeship to loyal masters, and their final colonization.

Mr. Lovejoy, from the committee on agriculture, reported a homestead bill. After incidental debate the homestead bill was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Upton introduced a bill for the restoration of Alexandria county to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Vallandigham, a resolution was adopted requesting the president to communicate to the house, if not incompatible with the public interests, copies of any communications addressed to the executive by the governments of England, Spain and France, in regard to the armed intervention proposed by them in the affairs of Mexico, and any other information he may have to communicate.

Mr. Hutchins introduced a joint resolution concerning the rebellion; the consideration of which was postponed.

Also the following:

WHEREAS, It has been represented that there are confined in the government jail 45 prisoners, who are not charged with crime, but are represented as being slaves.

Resolved, That the committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the truth of said report, and what authority they are confined, who are the report, and what authority they are confined, and to report thereon to the house.

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Official State Canvass.

The official canvass of the vote cast in this state at the last election has been made, and the following result declared:

NAME.	REPUBLICAN.	DEMOCRATIC.
W. H. Harvey, rep. and union.	68,777	49,456
W. H. Harvey, dem. and union.	49,456	68,777
Harvey over Ferguson 19,321; do over all 19,321.	25-29,218	
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LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 10th, 1861.	Arrive.	Close.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison, through.	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Madison, via Janesville.	10:30 P.M.	6:30 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
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A New Arrangement.

On the 1st of next January a change will be made in the proprietorship of the Gazette Office by the withdrawal of Mr. Bowen. This change will render absolutely unnecessary a settlement of the subscriptions and other accounts due the present firm. We hope our friends will give this matter their immediate attention, and leave as few debts as possible for settlement after the change is made. It will be easier and better to all concerned to settle before that time, as a settlement must be made.

TREASURER'S RECEIPTS.

We have printed a very superior article of the TREASURER'S RECEIPTS, with stubs, which we will sell for 75 cents a hundred. The utility of this kind of receipts will be seen by examining them.

First Regimental Parade.

The 13th regiment made its first parade in our streets to-day. Most of the company were slim in members, on account of the furloughs out, and company D was absent at attending the funeral of Corporal William. Notwithstanding these circumstances, the regiment made a very fine appearance, and excited a general desire for another parade in full numbers.

A resident of Madison who has visited our camp and witnessed the parade, asserts that there has no regiment quartered in that place equal to the 13th in all the qualifications that make good citizens and good soldiers. This is high, but just praise. The members of this regiment have been generally recruits from the best portion of an agricultural and business population unsurpassed for intelligence and moral worth in the state.

ANOTHER DEATH AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

—Corporal John Witham, as son of David Witham of the town of Center, died yesterday morning at his father's residence. He had been discharged from the hospital about ten days ago convalescent. While in camp his disease was a remittent fever. Corporal Witham was well esteemed by those who knew him, and his death will be deeply regretted.

CAMP TREDWAY, Dec. 4, 1861.

Messrs. Editors:—For your religious readers the following items in reference to our Regimental Church may not be without interest:

At the suggestion of the Chaplain, those of the regiments who are anxious to "maintain the purity of their christian characters" met at the M. E. Church in Janesville, Tuesday evening, November 26th, for the purpose of forming a Regimental Church, as it is styled. After the customary number of meetings usual in such cases, we have organized an "Army Church," adopted a confession of faith and covenant, which, though not denominational, are what would commonly be considered, strictly evangelical in tone, embracing the doctrines of the trinity, plenary inspiration of the scriptures, repentance, regeneration, faith in the Lord Jesus, the resurrection of the dead and a future judgment, and these enforcing another sincere Christian life.

Attendance, but just organized we number nearly 70 members, and we learn that there are several more "off on furlough" who will join upon their return. The different congregations are represented as follows: Methodist, 23; Baptist, 10; Congregationalist, 3; Lutheran, 2; Seven Day Baptist, 1; Presbyterian Baptist, 2; United Brethren, 1; The Will Baptist, 1; Presbyterian, 1; Christian, 1.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, by BUMP & GRAY.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, DECEMBER 4, 1861.

We continue yesterday's quotations.

WHEAT—white winter 75¢; good to choice milling spring 64¢; extra choice to Rio Grande 70¢; shipping grade 55¢.

CORN—160¢ per 60 lbs. shelled, and 140¢ per 72 lbs. ear.

OATS—good local demand at 140¢ per bushel.

RYE—in good request at 75¢ per 60 lbs.

BARLEY—good to choice at 30¢; 20¢ per 60 lbs., for common.

Timothy feed—in fair demand at 12¢ per 37½ per 40 lbs.

FOURTEENS—new 12¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—pleas at 100¢; fair to choice roll.

EGGS—choice at 90¢ per dozen.

WOOL—in good demand at 22¢; fair to choice clips.

HIDES—Green, advanced to 85¢; Dry, 80¢.

POULTRY—spring at retail 2.25, per 100 lbs.

FOURTEENS—dressed turkeys, 65¢; chickens, 60¢.

SHEEP—PELTS—range from 30¢ to 40¢ each.

TO FAMILIES.

BOY & ROGERS wish to call the attention of the citizens of Janesville and vicinity to the fact that they are brewing at the Janesville City Brewery for the use of private families, a superior article of

Ale and Lager Beer,

which they will deliver at the residences of persons ordering it. They guarantee in all cases a

Perfectly Pure Article,

and ask the patronage of those who are willing to use an establishment at home, where good and a superior article can be procured at low prices.

BOY & ROGERS.

St. Andrew's Society.

The Scotchmen of the city of Janesville met at the residence of Mr. Robert Hodge, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of electing officers of the Saint Andrew's Society, and celebrating the anniversary of Scotland's Patron Saint.

The officers elected are as follows:— President—WM. WRIGHT. Vice-President—R. B. SHEPHERD. Treasurer—DAVID PURVIS. Secretary—A. PATTERSON. Council—Matthew Patterson, John Johnson, Robert Geddes, George Graham.

After the election of officers, the President pronounced the following excellent address:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—There is one thing I am sorry for, and that is, there is not a person of more eloquence and ability addressing you from the President's chair; but I shall not trespass long on your time. The history of St. Andrew I am not very familiar with, but his name implies, however, that he was one of the early apostles of Christianity. Our forefathers revered his name with the most profound veneration. They chose him for the guardian saint of our country. The flag of St. Andrew inspired them to deeds of valor. I have read in early history, of the Sea Kings of the north invading Scotland, and when the fight was going on, our forefathers saw, or imagined they saw, the flag of St. Andrew in the heavens waving them to victory. Be that as it may, history distinctly proves that they were defeated, and that the western isles of Scotland forever lost the flag of St. Andrew. I can see, in the present hour, that the flag of St. Andrew is the flag of the future. The white cross, the emblem of all that is pure and good, upon a field of heavenly blue. We find this associated with that which is good. Benevolent societies are dedicated to his name, and ours is a St. Andrew's society.

As yet our numbers are not very numerous, but when we consider, as I may say, that it has but recently breathed into existence, we have made a very fair beginning, and I think before another year we will have at least double our numbers. Men in health and prosperity are apt to look on such matters as of very little importance. But who is strong and prosperous that is exempt from misfortune? It is wisdom in time of prosperity to prepare for adversity by using the means that reason has put in our power. And it is our duty, even if we have no regard for ourselves, to throw a safeguard around our families. It costs but little, a cent and a fraction per day will pay a year's contribution, and it is a light tax if it does not break twice that amount. There is no waste of the funds of the society. They are set apart for benevolent purposes, only; all festivities must be paid out of the individual pockets of those that participate in them. We, as members of this society, must foster and guard its interests with a holy care, never seeking to advance our own individual interests or ambition, but to be ever found good and faithful stewards. For the time may come when the sick and distressed, the widow and orphan, may claim the benefits of the society, which it will be our duty to perform to the utmost of our power.

But I sincerely hope and pray that our days of sorrow be far removed into the future, and that we will meet together on St. Andrew's day for many a year to come, as a quiet and orderly company of genuine Scotchmen, rejoicing in the tales of our early days, and singing the songs of our native land.

This address was responded to by several of the members present, after which the company sat down to an oyster supper, prepared by Mr. Hodge and his excellent lady. The supper over, toasts were given and songs were sung in good style by Messrs. John Thompson, John Johnson, A. B. McLean, and others. The song by Mr. Johnson, "Flow gently, sweet Afton," was sung in a most artistic style.

The company enjoyed themselves together until the "wee sma' hours ayeont the twal," and parted from each other in great good humor, after singing in chorus, and hand in hand, the good old song of "Auld Lang Syne." It was a meeting such as did no discredit to Scotland's Patron Saint.

To our MERCHANTS.—If you do not keep D. B. DeLand & Co.'s chemical saleratus, procure it at once as it is gaining friends so fast amongst the good housekeepers of the country that you will soon have a call for nothing else. You can get it at wholesale in Milwaukee and Chicago.

On a shockingly inclement day a poor woman begged of Charles Lamb, ending her appeal with "Believe me, sir, I have seen better days." "So have I," said Lamb, handing the poor creature a shilling, "so have I; it's a miserable day! Good bye."

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BOY & ROGERS.

JUST RECEIVED

BENNETT'S

one of the

Largest and Cheapest Stocks

of

DRY GOODS,

CARPETS,

CROCKERY & GLASS WARE

ever before offered to the public, at prices that will

SATISFY ALL.

PRINTS

of all kinds, by the yard, piece or case, cheaper than

Delains, Valenciennes, Cobergs, Merinos,

Poplins, Silks, &c., &c.

HOODS, GLOVES AND HOSIERY

in great varieties.

Long and Square Broche Shawls,

at less than half the Importers' Prices.

Long and Square Plaid Wool Shawls,

LADIES CLOTHES AND CLOAKS.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES

by the yard.

CARPETS, DRUGGETS

and

OIL CLOTHS.

In various Styles and Patterns.

Thankful for Past Favors,

all are invited to Call and Examine our stock.

OLDWORTH O. K. BENNETT.

REMOVAL.

I TAKE pleasure in announcing to my many patrons

and the public generally, that we have removed our stock

to the new store in

Jenkins & Dewey's Block,

opposite McKee & Bro's.

Leaving all guessing and blowing with those to whom

it is more congenial, we will simply state that our stock is

Large and Complete,

embracing every style of

Men's, Women's & Children's Wear,

bought at the very lowest cash figures, and will be sold at a

Small Advance

only for first cost.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed

upon us in the past, I hope for strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

Custom Work and Repairing,

done as usual, with

PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed

in every case.

REMEMBER THE "BIG BOOT,"

OPPOSITE MCKEE & BRO'S,

Main Street, Janesville, Wis.

OLDWORTH O. K. BENNETT.

AGENCY FOR NATIONAL LOAN.

PREPARED to transact business for the Secretary of

the Treasury, in all cases where the National Loan

is concerned, under the supervision of the Treasury

Notes, to be issued under the act of July 17, 1861.

These notes will be issued in sums of fifty dollars, one

hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, one thousand

dollars, and five thousand dollars, each dated 18th

August, and payable three years after date, to the order

of the subscriber or as directed, and bearing interest

at the rate of 7-10 per cent, per annum, payable

semi-annually, each interest, being at the rate of two

cents each day on every hundred dollars. For the convenience

of the holder, each note will have coupons attached

expressing the several amounts of semi-annual interest,

which coupons may be detached and presented

for payment separately from the note.

Subscriptions for such Treasury Notes will be received

during the first ten days from the day of opening the

book at a discount and interest. No subscription, or less than fifty dollars, or any fraction of that sum, can be received.

Subscriptions of fifty dollars or one hundred dollars may be paid in lawful coin of the United States, or in the form of Treasury Notes.

Subscriptions of more than one hundred dollars may be paid at once; or, if preferred, one tenth at the time of subscribing, and the balance in ten equal payments of one tenth each, to be paid on the 1st of January, 1862, and so on, until the whole shall be paid. No payment of less than fifty dollars can be accepted, that being the smallest sum for which Treasury Notes can be issued.

Certificates will be granted in duplicate to subscribers for the amount paid, the original of which will be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury, when Treasury Notes are issued, will be issued in duplicate to subscribers, and the original of which will be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury. Treasury Notes will be issued in duplicate to subscribers, and the original of which will be retained by the Secretary of the Treasury.

On payment of each deferred installment, the subscriber will pay, in addition thereto, a sum equal to the interest accrued thereon from the 1st of August to the date of payment, and on final payment the interest on the amount paid on the description, which payment of interest will be returned to the subscriber in the payment of the first coupon.

The Treasury Notes issued upon such certificates by the Treasury will be sent to the subscribers by mail, or such other mode as may be indicated by them when they transmit their original certificates. The duplicate certificates will be retained by them for their own security.

WM. M. TALLMAN, Agent

Janesville, Nov. 12th, 1861.

for National Loan.

New Fall and Winter Millinery.

The Largest and Best Stock of the Season.

MRS. REYNOLDS informs her friends and the public that she has now the largest and best stock of

MILLINERY GOODS

ever offered for sale by her. Her stock comprises all the latest styles of materials and manufactured work, and every article will be sold at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES,

preferring to sell at a small profit rather than keep her goods over for another season.

Bonnet from \$1.50 to \$2.00, according to style and quality. Caps and Head-dresses constantly on hand. In short, everything kept in a first class Millinery Store will be found in her shop, or manufactured promptly to order. All her purchases were made for cash, and she is thus enabled to sell at the lowest living profits.

DRESS MAKING.

She is also prepared to cut or make dresses in the latest styles, or change old dresses to the new styles. Her friends and the public are invited to call and examine. Shop in the old place, Exchange Block, west end of Upper Bridge.

MISS R. A. REYNOLDS.

A Great Want Supplied.

MCKEE & BRO. are this day in receipt of a splendid lot of (Gents) Union Shirts, consisting of

Blue and White, fancy and solid colors, all of the latest styles in market.

Economy and Fashion!

CLOTHING

AT EXTREMELY

LOW PRICES!

M. HARSH,

AT THE

YOUNG AMERICA

CLOTHING HOUSE,

HAS just returned from the east, where he has purchased the

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK

of

CLOTHING

of all kinds, including the finest

Coats, Cassimere Coats, Lion Skin, Black and

Blue Pilot Cloth, Black, Brown and Blue

Beaver Over Coats,

Brought to this city. Also

Ready-Made Clothing,

For men and boys' wear, of every description, with the

largest stock of Black Dressing Coats, Fray Cassimere, Shirts Grey and Steel mixed, also Shirts of all kinds and quality; the richest in the market and of the latest styles, made up in a superior manner.

VESTS! VESTS! VESTS!

The largest stock of Cloth and Cassimere Vests, Velvet, Plush, and Shirts, double and single breasted; all of

any quality of Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs, Ties, Undershirts, Gloves, and every article necessary to a

Gentleman's Complete Wardrobe!

Can be found at this Institution in such immense

quantities that the most fastidious can always be suited, which he offers

FOR CASH

At prices that will defy all competition and cannot fail to convince all those who are in

WANT OF CLOTHING

That it will be for their interest to buy at the

